Leading Newspaper of the Northwest, always to be found on the side of the people, and against improper "combines" of every description.

# The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVIII. TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1888—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## ELEVATED ROAD STOCK.

**$10,317,500 WORTH NOW OFFERED TO BUY FOR NEW YORK.**

**He Seems Not To Be Appreciated by a Man Who Claimed to Represent the Outside "X" Road, and Who Offered Jim Hill $100 to Hold to Exchange for Its Note—Has Not Yet Passed Under the Knife.**

There was considerable gaiety around the City Hall yesterday evening and of reasons why some of the different had been appointed to the interest of one of the most talked railroad companies which are now getting franchises from the Council to enter or to run in New York. The rumor, with slight variations, alleged that a party had been around and talked several of the City Fathers, and had offered them blocks of stock of the par value of $1,000 to exchange for a vote for the ordinance granting the franchise to the road in question. It was further alleged that there had been a vote on the ordinance more of the agent, and that he had gone to the wrong parties, having been deceived by the similarity of names. It was stated that Ald. Masters of the Twenty-fourth had been mistaken for Ald. Master of the Eighth, and that Ald. Ela of the Twentieth had been visited under the supposition that he was Ald. Smith of the Twenty-first, and that Ald. Byrne of the Sixth was the Ald. Burke of the Twenty-second. As to how the story was regarded by the light of a good joke at the expense of the aldermanic council, but subsequent investigation proved that there was more in it than a mere bit of gossip.

Ald. Masters was interviewed last evening at the Council meeting and said that so far as he was concerned no one has ever made any advances to him in connection with any elevated railroad or any other enterprise, and he did not know that any such had been made to Ald. Master, though of course he would gladly understand that he might be taken for his namesake. As to the Sixth Ward Alderman subject as being a myth.

Ald. Ela was interviewed on the proposition to implant in a towering sort of a way, and unfortunately stated that some time or six months ago a prominent politician who was not now an Alderman, but had been a prominent office, came to him at his store and stated that the Manhattan Elevated Company, whose application for an extension was before the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, had made an offer of $2,000 to share for each of the Aldermen, and wanted the Alderman's support in connection of the enrollment. Ald. Ela informed the gentleman that there was to a suitable description, that his vote in the Council had not given any one the right to promise that he was a piece of merchandise, and that he never had and never would so become that way. The gentleman stated that it was all right, and took his departure.

"Did you see him again?"

"Yes. He called at my office two or three days after and made a sort of apology or explanation. He stated it was a mistake and that the proposition was intended for another party of a somewhat similar name."

"Did he say 'another party' or 'another Alderman'?"

"I could not exactly say. But my impression is that if he did not say 'another Alderman,' he meant it."

"What was the nature of the petition who made the proposal?"

The Alderman on that subject hesitated for some time, but after a time admitted in this that it was a duty to reveal to the community, and that the fact that become public that such a proposition had been made to him, he considered. "Eugene A. Gilig."

"I have no doubt," continued the Alderman, "that he can give you a full explanation of the matter. I do not know whether he has an interest in the road or not, though I am inclined to think he was acting on the half of some friend."

Ald. Smith, who was then seen, declared in the most solemn manner that he had never been approached in the interest of any elevated railroad and did not know that anybody ever was. He had never heard of any such a thing until the reporter asked about it. "I am a clerk in Judge Jamieson's court, and I was present at the hearing when the County Commissioners were brought before the last summer. I was there when the County Commissioners were sentenced to the penitentiary. No, sir, I never had a dollar offered me. No time from the Almighty. I was never before greatly excited and asserted in connection with the most serious matter and honest that he would never sell his vote and standing against any one who should attempt to bribe him. I am opposed to any elevated railroad on Lake street, as the conditions that manifestly are necessary to grant him as an accommodation to the people would not exist. He investigated the matter and has since learned the conditions that the citizens for the subject interested desired to have a certain number of the Tarrants. Ald. Sweet did. Ladies. Ladies would be unable to send a collection when the last Senator drove that to court $10,000 worth of Such this current railway stock.

The Hamlin road, which proposes to use

## THOMAS' MAGIC BATON.

**WORLDS BEFORE HIS MUSICIANS AT THE NUMBER THIRTY CONCERT.**

**The Genius of Popular Music Away Ahead of the Symphony Building—Scenes of the Crowd—The Old Gentleman Who Came to Hear Nelson and Didn't—The Democracy and Its Associate Career Obliged to Sweep Music.**

Between a host of Beethovens and a host of Mozarts, guarded on either side by a certain brass band, entertained in Schubert and generally, surrounded by terms of pure music, amusement to classical, or evidence of extraordinary taste, stood Mr. Thomas

yesterday last night on an improvised platform at the north end of the Exposition Building. A huge white enameled board stood at an angle over the platform like the half-opened fan of Chanfrau-fan, and at a signal from the gentleman the strains of the music here began to play the Salvini march, of Sefton, and the Thomas concerts commenced for the season.

Everybody was there. Fashion had carried some the occasion. The dress circle was filled at one night as in the old house at the Lake. The dark suits were dispersed and a dress or more conspicuous. One more or other noted. Young men were exchanged in the intermissions. Music, Hall, and the Duke of Marlborough's overnight formal basis of convenience for the more serious. Mr. Edward Atkinson, banker and economist, hastened to a spring of fresh air, and the Hon. Carter Harrison, Jr., of municipal excitement were there with the music.

Then! What is the music to an occasion like this? You would not for anything in the world miss a glance. Scores of those tall white music rolls, which, when opened the program to attempt, and brought with them the name of Beethoven. Divertissement à la Hungarian. Entering each note to repose. There, two arrived, every moment to hear the first strains of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody. Others, who had come to hear Wagner, Mozart, Schubert, Gounod, Rubinstein, Meyerbeer, Chopin, Schumann, Weber, Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Verdi, Bellini, Donizetti, Auber, Meyerbeer, Thomas, Gilmore, Sousa, Strauss, Waldteufel, Lumbye, Lanner, Faust, Lecocq, Planquette, Audran, Offenbach, Strauss, Gilmore, Sousa

# A WAR ON JOHN C. NEW.

## And on the Friends of Mr. Gresham Will Do All.

The Stories Reported to Have Made the Rounds that the Indianapolis Editor Is Made to Take a Back Seat—Gossip Within a Parallel Letter to Harrison—Letter to Not Talk of the Vice-Presidential Candidate—Various Political Points.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5.—(Special.)—It is now apparent that there should exist no war, Harrison with two objects in view. The first one was to maintain the pleasure of the General in the matter of organizing the National Committee; the second was to secure to the General certain shares of his associates, Levi P. Morton. As the story runs there has for a long time been a pretty stiff current of cool atmosphere between Mr. Morton and Col. John C. New of this State. The efforts of Col. New at Chicago in behalf of Gen. Harrison are well known. It was to have been expected that Gen. Harrison would honor any request Col. New might make. This view was held by the friends of Col. New. It has been somewhat disputed by the visit of Miller and the social appearance by Platt Chandler, who was Chairman of the National Committee, Mr. Morton knew the request of Col. New, not entirely on the fact that he is a candidate, but also on the ground that he regards a faithful friend to the cause. There are those who suspect that Gen. Harrison has been induced to take this position by the friends of Mr. Morton, who have been working with the Harrison men for the purpose of securing the Vice-Presidential nomination for Mr. Morton. It is said that Col. New and Mr. Morton were the only Harrison men who were not present at the meeting.

If Mr. Morton succeeds in having Col. New placed in one of the cold seats he will have accomplished a great victory, for a dangerous enemy will be out of the way. Col. New and his friends will not give up the fight without a struggle, and they have begun to get down to work. Col. New is a man of great influence with the Harrison men in this State, and it is said that Mr. Morton will be compelled to fight for his political life. Col. New, after pretty hard fighting, broke the senator's line and got into the war in good shape, but Harrison, probably seeing the way they were to enter, finally drifted with the storm nearly to the city of Mexico, where he kept quiet for the remainder of the campaign.

Before, after leaving for several hours for Chicago and at the Democratic meeting had an angry interview with Mr. Morton, which was promptly terminated and that was the last of it. Col. New has been very quiet for some time past, which is said to augur well for the future. He is also said to be busily engaged in the work of the Republican National Committee, and is also said to be in close touch with Gen. Harrison. Col. New is also said to be in close touch with Gen. Harrison, and is also said to be in close touch with Gen. Harrison, and is also said to be in close touch with Gen. Harrison.

Gen. Harrison has always received a letter from Senator Sherman, General of the Army, and has been in close touch with Gen. Harrison, and is also said to be in close touch with Gen. Harrison, and is also said to be in close touch with Gen. Harrison.

Gen. Harrison will not, surely to-day, be with the caucus, during which Senator Sherman will be

## McCARTHY'S GREAT RIDE.

### BY A CHICAGOAN RIDDEN BY LAMB DISCOVER A WINNER.

The Sixth Proves Too Great and After Passing Under the Wire the Jockey Pulls Facing from His Saddle—Considerable Time Elapses Before Official Announcement Is Made as to Weight Test—The Other Races.

About 4,000 people witnessed the races yesterday. The sun had risen to work and the track was in excellent condition. The weather was a trifle sultry, but in other respects the day was as fine as could be asked for. The races were good, there being a number of close finishes, the betting in all the events was extensively large, and the bookies as well satisfied that it was difficult to pick a winner.

The feature of the day was McCarthy's riding of Discover in the last race. The horse belongs to John A. Logan, Jr., and McCarthy nearly lost his life in the endeavor to win the race for the son of the late "Black Jack." Such daring rather such strategy exhibited on the turf probably never was seen at Washington Park before.

In the last race McCarthy was seven pounds over weight, and he had to get rid of that superfluous seven pounds. He was seen to a Turkish bath the night before the race, and at the sacrifice of his strength managed to reduce his weight. Then, when he was to undertook to fill the other engagements, and rode four races yesterday before mounting Discover. He rode Charlie Dobson in the first race, Dalitor in the second race, Savage in the fourth, and Jockey in the second extra race. Jockey, a dark horse, by desperate riding he brought under the wire first.

Exhausted and weak as he was he gladly dropped off of Jockey to mount Discover. The latter didn't seem to like the running, and he had to whip him all the way around the track to keep him up. But he won—won by one foot, a neck from Carnegie. The latter ran Roberts to his castellan mount since he became of age, and he could have won, but he will not be prosecuted for it. He had trained down to win that race, and so prepared to win it. He gained on both and measured for the second from the wire, but had ridden that day. Those who had accused what hard work it had required to bring Discover to the post were no other horses, and Carnegie was all the favors.

But the betters did not know McCarthy. He was riding the race of his life, and as every spectator, all the stable, all the owners, were united into one, in the stretch, when he had a clear lead, Carnegie came up and passed him. That was more than the last. McCarthy managed to bring out all the speed there was in Discover. The horse made a final effort, overcame Carnegie's advantage—accomplished that under the circumstances—and won by a neck.

But the honors had been so much for McCarthy. He mounted the horse in front of the grandstand, turned him, and then faced and fell to the ground. He had won the race and the success was too much for him.

The story of the day reads almost like a romance, but there was another exciting thing about it. Under the rules a horse must bring the weight that it has, and McCarthy had to be weighed before the race could be declared in favor of Discover. Weighing jockeys is in fact and everything possible done to bring this to, but for a long while seemed. Finally Anderson, to all appearances, had won and he hurried to the weighing-room, and then the whole race was repeated. But the crowd had to wait for it some time, and few knew the reason for the delay.

It was a rule day for many pitch, and all it was worthy of "Black Jack" himself. A number of the bookmakers "got left" generally, quite heavily in a good way, and many of the bookmakers, as a result, went home poorer than when they rode out.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was contested by a field of ten, Anderson, Dalitor, Jockey, Charlie Dobson, Lucky Baldwin, Savage, Discover, Carnegie, Roberts and Jockey. Lucky Baldwin took the lead at the post, Jockey second, Dalitor third, Savage fourth, Anderson fifth, Discover sixth, Carnegie seventh, Roberts eighth, Charlie Dobson ninth. Time, 1:43.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was a handicap, and had a field of eight starters, Anderson, Dalitor, Lucky Baldwin, Savage, Discover, Carnegie, Roberts and Jockey. Lucky Baldwin took the lead at the post, Jockey second, Dalitor third, Savage fourth, Anderson fifth, Discover sixth, Carnegie seventh, Roberts eighth. Time, 1:43.

THIRD RACE.

The third race was contested by a field of ten, Anderson, Dalitor, Jockey, Charlie Dobson, Lucky Baldwin, Savage, Discover, Carnegie, Roberts and Jockey. Lucky Baldwin took the lead at the post, Jockey second, Dalitor third, Savage fourth, Anderson fifth, Discover sixth, Carnegie seventh, Roberts eighth, Charlie Dobson ninth. Time, 1:43.

FOURTH RACE.

The fourth race was contested by a field of ten, Anderson, Dalitor, Jockey, Charlie Dobson, Lucky Baldwin, Savage, Discover, Carnegie, Roberts and Jockey. Lucky Baldwin took the lead at the post, Jockey second, Dalitor third, Savage fourth, Anderson fifth, Discover sixth, Carnegie seventh, Roberts eighth, Charlie Dobson ninth. Time, 1:43.

FIFTH RACE.

The fifth race was contested by a field of ten, Anderson, Dalitor, Jockey, Charlie Dobson, Lucky Baldwin, Savage, Discover, Carnegie, Roberts and Jockey. Lucky Baldwin took the lead at the post, Jockey second, Dalitor third, Savage fourth, Anderson fifth, Discover sixth, Carnegie seventh, Roberts eighth, Charlie Dobson ninth. Time, 1:43.

SIXTH RACE.

The sixth race was contested by a field of ten, Anderson, Dalitor, Jockey, Charlie Dobson, Lucky Baldwin, Savage, Discover, Carnegie, Roberts and Jockey. Lucky Baldwin took the lead at the post, Jockey second, Dalitor third, Savage fourth, Anderson fifth, Discover sixth, Carnegie seventh, Roberts eighth, Charlie Dobson ninth. Time, 1:43.

SEVENTH RACE.

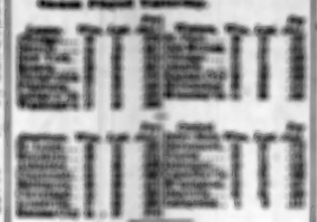
The seventh race was contested by a field of ten, Anderson, Dalitor, Jockey, Charlie Dobson, Lucky Baldwin, Savage, Discover, Carnegie, Roberts and Jockey. Lucky Baldwin took the lead at the post, Jockey second, Dalitor third, Savage fourth, Anderson fifth, Discover sixth, Carnegie seventh, Roberts eighth, Charlie Dobson ninth. Time, 1:43.

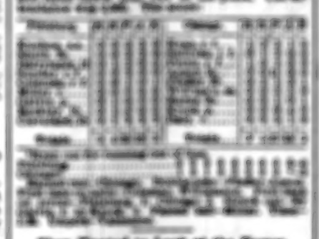
EIGHTH RACE.

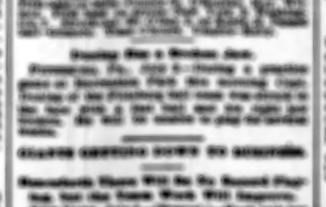
The eighth race was contested by a field of ten, Anderson, Dalitor, Jockey, Charlie Dobson, Lucky Baldwin, Savage, Discover, Carnegie, Roberts and Jockey. Lucky Baldwin took the lead at the post, Jockey second, Dalitor third, Savage fourth, Anderson fifth, Discover sixth, Carnegie seventh, Roberts eighth, Charlie Dobson ninth. Time, 1:43.

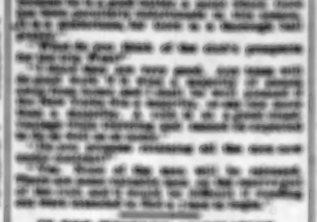
## GOOD DAY FOR CHICAGO.

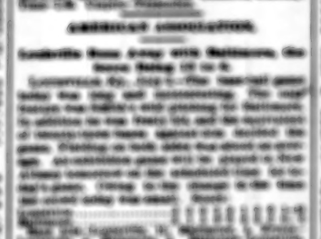
### ATHLETIC MEN ARE THE HEROES WHO DISTINGUISH.

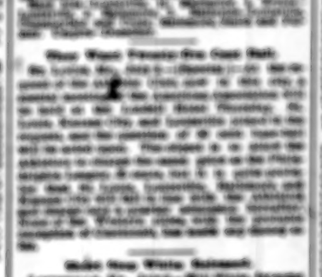


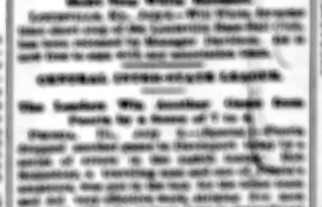


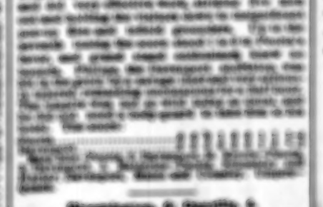












WASHINGTON PARK.
The Washington Park Club
7 RACES 7
TODAY, Rain or Shine
(TUESDAY, JULY 5),
THE
Boulevard Stakes,
And Six Other Grand Races.
TRAINS

CHILDS'DALE BEACH.
GRAND OPENING
JULY 4th.
Shooting Tournament,
Bicycle Tournament,
4 Grand Races, 20 Events,
Grand Barbecue and Table Supplies.
Vocal and Instrumental Concert.
Dancing, Coasting,
Grand Ocean Plunge, Bathing,
and Fine Walks.
Round Trip and Entrance to Grounds,
50 Cents.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
THEO. THOMAS
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
Tomorrow, Thursday, and Friday Nights
MUSIC TEACHERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Proposed
CROWDED HOURS.
CRYSTAL SLIPPER,
50 CENTS

MCVICKER'S THEATER.
Mr. Henry Lee's Favorite Company
THE CAVALIER.
Grand Matinee Tomorrow, 4th of July.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

ZOO! ZOO!
3 Hours' Solid Entertainment.
Every Figure Life-Like.
Every Group Gorgeous.
GEN'L BEN HARRISON.
National Hungarian Band.

HOOLEY'S SUBURBAN SEASON.
RICE'S CORSAIR

CHICAGO BALL PARK.
Base Ball.
PHILADELPHIA vs. CHICAGO.
THE RAT MARKET.—WILL A. DAVIS
THE PAYMASTER.
WAVERLY THEATER.
JERUSALEM ON THE DAY OF
The Crucifixion.
IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.
HOOLEY'S ZOO! ZOO! ZOO!
PARK THEATRE.
BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
AT 260 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
ALL READY TONIGHT FIRST TIME.
A NOBLE ROGUE

# The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1892.


The Marquis of Aberdeen, son of England's unemployment genie, has written down to visit once at the close of a week between Henley and Windsor along the Thames road. He is a crafty pair and makes no admission of pay. He charges passengers 5c 6d, nearly $1.50, for the ride, and for a seat on the box to the tiller by the charge an extra half-crown (50 cents). He has a large patronage, it is said, including a number of New York dudes—and wives, presumably.

The money market was steady, and there was a large demand for loans on warehouse receipts in this city at 6 per cent. The postal rates of sterling exchange were higher, but the actual rates remained unchanged. The market for prominent securities was dull. Stocks were firm.—The Chicago produce markets were quiet and steadier. The deliveries on July contracts were not as large as had been expected, being light enough to cure, and there was little pressure to sell. Offers under options were fairly well sustained. As compared with Saturday puts and calls closed unchanged, July 1c more lower, wheat 1c cent higher, corn 1c cent higher, oats 1c cent better, rye and barley dull, and Duquesne firm.

The stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 4,241,000 bushels of wheat, 2,250,000 bushels of corn, 1,487,000 bushels of oats, 21,000 bushels of rye, and 24,000 bushels of barley. Two years ago there were 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of oats, and 30,000 bushels of barley. Three years ago similar stocks of grain were 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of oats, and 30,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding week a week ago by 600,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000,000 bushels of corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 2,000,000 bushels.

The Democrat seems to have made the first stage of his journey for the trip safely. Having arrived off Fortress Monroe with a stronger pole and clearer mind than he had had at any time during his illness. The Governor arrived Sunday morning, but owing to a heavy sea[illegible] his commander thought best not[illegible] yesterday morning, when he steamed away for Rockport, running out far from shore, so that in case of any emergency he can run into harbor. That winds and waves may be kind to the pleasure-loving Democrat, and that he may prove safety at the element-swept Bass and full health to the hearing Governor (see Sunday from excitement), will be the prayer of the whole American people. The good wishes of hundreds of thousands will follow the Governor on his mission of mercy, sincerely hoping that the few weeks over-look Gov. Gray in the enjoyment and fun, thrilled as the sea may not be as dark-skin the "Little Pet."

The age begins to tell severely on Senator Sherman of Vermont, and forebodes to realize the irremedia of the discharge of his legislative duties. Probably he will be obliged to leave Washington again this week, and may not be able to return during the session. Mr. Sherman is now the oldest man in the Senate, having attained his 81st year last April. Senator Payne of Ohio will be 71 in November, and it may be sometime to not quite three years later than Judge Thurman, whom he succeeded and who is now the Democratic candidate for presiding officer of the Senate. In the event of Judge Thurman's election he will, if he lives so long, be older than any man in the body ever went to practice after March, 1893, when both Senators Sherman and Payne probably will retire to private life. Judge Thurman would be about an old man as Senator Sherman is now, and probably would be subject to no great physical infirmities as the Treasurer. He has never been physically as strong as his letter and has taken hardly as good care of himself. His constitution under the circumstances seems to have been a tremendous one.

Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania proposes to go into Virginia this fall and make a "red hot campaign" there for Harrison on the tariff issue. This is good advice. Pennsylvania is an safe for Harrison on the Chicago platform as it used to be for Andrew Jackson. With harmony and hard work there is no good reason why Virginia should not be brought into the Republican line. Cleveland's majority over Nunn in the State in 1888 was but 5,000. Last year on the vote for governor of the identity the Republicans came within 10 votes of a majority. The aggregate Republican vote for Lieutenant-Governor was 170,000, the aggregate Democratic vote 170,000. In 1888 Virginia cast 80,000,000 votes in manufactures and 81,000 persons employed therein. Since then the investment of capital has been increased greatly and the number of persons employed in manufactures has increased in proportion. A hard campaign might make the conservative element in the old Dominion, like Harrison in of your Virginia stock. His great-grandfather was Governor of the State during the Revolutionary War and represented it in the Constitutional Convention. The traditions of the State are all in his favor. The campaign ought to be vigorous and stirring.

Senator A. Sydney, Minister to Japan, has transmitted to the State Department an abstract of the annual report of the foreign trade of that country for 1891, which is of great interest for the information it contains as to our own trade relations with the Japanese. The exports for that year amounted to $20,282,871, and the imports to $21,710,000, leaving a total foreign trade of $41,992,871. Nearly one-half of Japan's exports last year, or $10,000,000, went to the United States, the excess of $1,000,000 over the previous year. The bulk of imports into Japan from some of the principal commercial countries during the last year were $3,000,000, against the United States with only $1,000,000, but in the same ratio of the country the United States leads all but competitors. The principal exports to the United States during 1891 were: raw silk, $7,000,000; tea, $1,000,000; silk handkerchiefs, $1,000,000; straw plaits, $500,000; and porcelain ware, $500,000. The principal imports from the United States were: cloths, $500,000; books, $50,000; and sole leather, $50,000. The falling off in our exports to Japan is accounted for by the decline in the export of the raw tissue of persons oil, owing to the overstocking of the Japanese markets the year before on the strength of a report that a higher import duty would be provided for in the new treaties. There is a pretty extensive demand in the United States for raw silk, $2,000,000 worth of the quality of raw imported by our people from Japan, such Minister Dun[illegible], and the Japan supply is for fully meets the demand, are in such terms to accommodate the consumer and make profitable the middle agency of the merchants who direct its export and import across the sea; otherwise China, India, and other countries now producing [illegible] would supplies the American tea trade, and largely supplied to Japan. As to the imports of cotton goods, Minister Dunlap says:

> The investment of over $[illegible],000 [illegible] in this undertaking by the American people and Government, both their own purchases of cotton, and created a great American industry of unquestionable value to the manufacturers of cotton, would [illegible] greatly encouraging to farmers, and [illegible] to the whole great and increasing business of trade.

## "WHY I AM A REPUBLICAN."

No conscientious and intelligent Republican, whatever his opinions as to administrative policies or his preference as to candidates, should hesitate for a moment to give as emphatic, all-sufficient reason why he will support Harrison and uphold Cleveland. As one sentence only can be entertained where a number are needed, and one platform only can be adopted where a score may be required, personal considerations or disappointment is inevitable. But with every true Republican it must yield to the will of the majority and not to a perverse and factious respect of the times, provided only the candidates represent the cardinal principles of Republicanism.

Such is emphatically the case at present. Gen. Harrison is a statesman, [illegible] Republican, true and faithful every one of circumstances to the great Republican doctrines for which he stood his life on the battlefield. Grover Cleveland is the opponent of those principles—a political associate of ex-Rebels and Secessionists, an admirer of Calhounism, and a supporter of State sovereignty nullifications, whose hands were raised against the National flag. No Republican worthy of the name can hesitate in choosing between these men.

Questions of policy, such as the tariff for revenue, are wisely subordinate to the cardinal doctrines of Republicanism. That the National Government is supreme in its jurisdiction and represents an indestructible union of indestructible States, and as a sovereign power owes protection to and claims allegiance from all its citizens at home and abroad, is the vital, fundamental doctrine of the Republican party.

It took this doctrine from Washington, Hamilton, and Adams, who first announced it, from Webster, who expounded and championed it with dauntless ability, and even from Jackson, who was a Nationalist at heart and who was drawn by accident and party action into an organization with which in all not sympathized and to which he did not properly belong.

Gen. Harrison is a Republican by instinct, reason, and inheritance. His grandfather, the sixth President, was a Federalist who attacked the arrogant of his successors by making Daniel Webster, the great defender of the Union and the Constitution, his chief Cabinet adviser. All the Harrisons since then have believed in Webster's doctrine of National supremacy and that the State's highest allegiance is to the Nation.

When the country was assailed by organized rebellion under Jeff Davis, L. Q. C. Lamar, et al., the present Harrison left his family unprovided for to come of the south and went to the front, putting on [illegible] throughout the war in aiding to suppress the attempt to dismember the Union and set up State sovereignty. Grover Cleveland, a hot-young man, without a family on his hands, refused to raise his hands for the Union at the time of its greatest peril, and even when drafted he hired a substitute, who sometimes and still declined to wear the blue. That he remained at home through sympathy cannot be believed, for he is known to be brave personally. Without family responsibilities, to bind, and in the vigor of his years, he might have responded to Lincoln's call, and the courage and strength of will would have enabled him to render his country splendid service and gain for himself honor, whether he survived or not. Cleveland hid the profit, whatever, fastidious, and will prefer to have been a fine military companion, and might have won for himself the rank of a Major General, as well as the greater honor of having done something to preserve the Union and destroy the curse of human slavery. That he failed to embrace the opportunity open to him was to regretted only by the fact that he did not believe, as Harrison did, in National sovereignty, but held away to Cobdenism, and brought the [illegible] right was with Jeff Davis and the rebellious States. He believed they were within their constitutional rights when they seceded; that it was a violation of the Constitution for the Lincoln Government to use force to preserve the Union and the Constitution, and that it was unconstitutional to coerce the Constitution. By believing by reasoning as [illegible] he gave his support to the early work [illegible] that was for the Union a failure and enforced that the Union soldiers were engaged in unconstitutional work. By aiding to [illegible] against manhood suffrage, opposed the adoption of the war amendments to the Constitution, and at every point antagonized the measures for which Harrison fought and struggled.

Instead of upholding National supremacy, Mr. Cleveland gave his support to the State sovereignty doctrine and held the Federal Government to be the creature of a league or compact between sovereign States. He did not even allow the Federal Government the dignity of resting on a contract, for in his view any of the parties could withdraw at pleasure without responsibility for injury or damage to the Union. According to Cleveland, Calhoun, and Jeff Davis the Federal Government existed only by virtue of express or attorney from the States, and its powers could be revoked and rescinded at any time. Each State to be the judge for itself of the sufficiency of the cause and of the time for revoking.

Starting at a most critical time refused to give his support to the cause of Union, unity and allegiance to the Union Cleveland honored the secession [illegible] Mr. Cleveland today holds the Chief Magistracy by virtue of withdrawal of the vote and Constitution of the United States to secure Southern States. Free suffrage was stamped out, National citizenship buried, and the war amendments nullified in order to enable him President. He can be redeemed only by a court in the same manner as the work of his re-failed and Secession movement. The election would open secession wrought for the anti-National, State sovereignty dogma, just as Garrison's would plant manhood suffrage for Nationality and allegiance to the Nation.

In the situation and Republican who can be led away from the support of Gen. Harrison because of dissatisfaction regarding the person of Gray or certain reports and the nature of the free [illegible] and the [illegible] is unworthy the party name he has claimed and has yet to learn the fundamental principles of Republicanism.

## THE LABOR OF LIVING CHEAPLY.

Mr. Henry D. Bower of Paterson, Wis., writes to The Tribune to say he heard the former opponent in a recently president to [illegible] the encouragement of [illegible] and such [illegible] for considering [illegible] for increased in the United States during the last thirty years." [illegible] a passage of Mr. David A. Wells' work, "Practical Economics," page 19. An examination of the passage in question shows that it does not refer to [illegible] consumption at a [illegible] than [illegible], and does Mr. Wells speak of "the aggregate consumption of spirits and beer" as "rapidly increasing." He does not [illegible] with the consumption of wines and "cane" drinks. The official revenue statistics afford a better and more discriminating basis of comparison. They bring the facts down to the year 1891, and prove the truth of The Tribune's contention, that the high tax on whisky has led to a remarkably increased consumption of strong drinks during the last thirty years.

In the year 1860, before the imposition of the high whisky tax for war purposes, we find that the consumption of distilled spirits (whisky, brandy, and the like) according to the official statistics of the Internal Revenue Office was about 9 millions of gallons (9,000,000 proof gallons), or 1.50 (nearly 2) gallons for every man, woman, and child then in the United States—the population being 31,443,321. In 1891, when the population of the Republic was over 65,000,000, the consumption of distilled spirits (whisky, brandy, and kindred drinks) was 70,000,000 gallons, or 1.07 gallons per capita. The consumption of distilled spirits per capita in 1891 was therefore about two and one-third times greater than in 1860. At the same time a asset is ascertained that money with which to buy whisky was twice as easy to obtain in 1890 as it was in 1860. The prosperous of the national spirits used in the arts and only source was greater in 1890 than in 1860.

In 1860 the consumption of wines in the United States was 11,000,000 gallons, or about one-third of a gallon per capita. In 1890, the last year for which the statistics are given, our wine consumption was 31,000,000 gallons, or about the same proportion as in 1860—one-third of a gallon per capita. But of the wine consumed in 1890 6,000,000 gallons were imported and 25,000,000 gallons were home products. Ohio and California wines, containing a considerable percentage of alcoholic spirits, constitute the bulk of the domestic article [illegible] to great consumption. Were the Brisbane method to the imported article taxed the high tax in 1890 as they were in 1860 under the act the consumption would have been far less than it really was, and instead of the cheaper domestic wine much more whisky would have been used. Another important fact to be noted in the connection is that the increase of our population since 1860 has been mainly largely from the wine-drinking countries of Europe.

The consumption of malt liquors has increased greatly during the thirty years contained in the census. By comparing our census with Dodd's that the consumption of beer was increasing [illegible] per cent of alcohol for whisky or brandy consuming from 40 to 50 per cent in an immense gain for the cause of rational temperance. Every per cent of the adult male population of the United States indulge in the use of some kind of stimulating beverage. It is better for the welfare, the peace, and the morals of the community that these drinkers drink their light beer and California wine than [illegible] that they should use "fire-water," which inflames and stupefies the brain. The increased use of the lighter beverages in preference to strong alcoholic drinks is caused by the temperate composition of the former. When whisky or cheap or bad it would be used to as great an extent as beer, if not greater. If the tax on whisky was abolished it would be sold cheaper than beer, and would then become the favorite beverage of the working population, as it used to be before the tax was imposed. It is not necessary to dwell on the demoralizing consequences of such a change.

It is the purpose of Mr. Bower and those with whom he is politically associated to abolish immediately the tax on whisky, thus making it 50 or 60 cents a gallon, putting it within easy reach of the laboring population, however poor, and leaving it to the "independent of liberty" to prohibit the sale and use nevertheless of the same. It has taken half a century to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicants in four States—Kansas, Maine, Rhode Island, and Iowa. It would take a much longer time to establish prohibition by State legislation or State constitutional amendment in the remaining ex-States. The difficulties in the way of amendment of the Federal Constitution for the purpose of prohibition are practically insurmountable. But the folly of political moralists can ever prevent a wider extension than that which has been described by one of them above as "the lowering of the war flood for the purpose of taking fish."—the organization of every effort for the purpose of aiding the cause of prohibition and temperance!

## SIX SHOT DEFENSE.

The Senate acted in every way favorable as the matter of coast defenses in a favorable but unwise fashion, and, as usual, did nothing. The guiding question was the Secretary's amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill to appropriate over $1,000,000 for coast defenses. Senator Gorman opposed it because the disbursement of the money would be in the hands of the Democratic Forces, which has opposed systematically every measure and personnel for the bringing the armament to perfection. Senator Harris defended the administration and the Ordnance Bureau also, and contended that the Senate should wait no longer. It had been [illegible] three years since Secretary Tracy had been urged to push on the work of coast defense, and [illegible] enough to point an old carriage, or gun, or so on the grass on the plains of a fort. The United States had forts that had not been occupied but were at the parting ground." Apparently there was no serious unwillingness in the support of the amendment. Senators evinced regret to party expense or [illegible] it.

Democratic Senator Plumb took a new start and rebuked the idea of any hostile attack upon the country, when brought down upon the Senators Gorman and Harris, who thought that no Congress could be assembled [illegible] enough to declare war against a foreign Power for any conquests [illegible]. This answer Senator Gorman, who sneered a [illegible] matter of indifference to all the world. He was not [illegible] people [illegible] that "A worshiper at the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of all of them combined. As to Canada, the editor of the Locket States would laugh upon of war and be to [illegible] them. If Canada should cross the border in hostile array every solid foot of the country would be under the jurisdiction of the United States within sixty days. It would not even be a skirmish. And, as to Great Britain, a war with the United States would be the death-knell of that Power, and her statesmen know it."

The debate was a [illegible], one and Senators to vote some were at the moment. The subject is a really important one and should have been considered in a cool and dispassionate manner, whether the debate was characterized by a tramp of feet on the one hand and a tramp of suggestion and horseman on the other. The [illegible] of our coast defenses is practicable and desirable, and a good and serviceable [illegible] system of forts and guns will save an immense amount of money. The Democratic have been in power for four years and have not added an improved modern gun to their defenses. The Democratic Secretary of the Navy has not placed eight vessel to submarine [illegible] ing his four years' terms of office. And yet there is no reason why our coasts and harbors would not be made impregnable to conquest, if only small amount of Congress would take the matter away or [illegible] would not [illegible] the public.

## REPEAT OF THE LOCAL-OPTION FUSEL BILLS.

The scheme of the Liberal Whips for securing England to the Commons by means of a local [illegible] has been defeated again in the House of Commons by the large vote of 87 to 39, although the majority has increased by nine. Mr. Gladstone favored the scheme and [illegible] even of its [illegible] opponents. There were thirty-one Liberals and sixty-three Conservatives in the majority, and a small percentage of Tories, but notwithstanding the Irish the Ayes a strong majority of the whole party were for [illegible] the Nays. The majority ought to be made 100 to 1, for the [illegible] of the Irish Nationalists [illegible] the Liberal party. Had they not been [illegible] to the Government would have been defeated on the Home Rule question [illegible]

## THE KAISER AND THE CZAR

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THEIR FORTHCOMING MEETING.

The Two Monarchs to Greet One Another at Dantzic about July 15—The Reasons Being Unfavorable Representations of the Pope's Views on the Irish Question Received—The Anglican Bishops in London—Other Table Notes.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
(Copyright, 1888, by the New-York Herald.)

LONDON, July 3.—The visit Kaiser Wilhelm is about to pay the Czar will be one of unusual political importance, according, perhaps, not so much to the actual results that may be more immediately afterward. It is believed to be Kaiser Wilhelm's intention to meet the Czar, or at least the Czar's heir, in Saxe Dantzic in the more public circumstances for Russia, where the two monarchs will greet one another. Count Herbert von Bismarck, among others, is to accompany the Kaiser. By Aug. 1 the Monarchy will be back again in the German capital. From St. Petersburg it is learned that considerable preparations are already being made for a worthy reception of the Kaiser Emperor.

With regard to the impression made in political circles by the news of the meeting, general opinion, and especially because the Kaiser is going to the Emperor, and not the Czar to Berlin, there may be given the appearance of a concession had either with an eye to the Czar's visit to the Court with the Emperor's visit to the Czar would not be appreciated from the Russian point of view, considering the anti-Russian feeling which is at present so strong in Germany. It is believed in political circles in London that the conference is planned in the Kaiser's words that he will be able to meet the Czar "as an old friend" and "as a friend with Russia in accordance with this."

The date for the Kaiser's visit to Dantzic Prince Joseph and King Humbert have not yet been fixed. It is believed that the Monarchy will go either direct from the north of to the German capital or to Rome to visit the King of Italy. In any case, the meeting of the two Emperors and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy will take place at Vienna.

Cardinal Manning has had more to do with the Pope on the Irish question. The Cardinal, while supporting the contentions to the very letter of the plan of campaign and the practice of boycotting, has warned the Pope not to take his views of the Parnellites. He considers that the Catholic Irish and their sympathizers in other countries, and particularly in the United States, should adopt an attitude of defiance towards the Tories. The Pope seems to have been influenced by the arguments, and it is not improbable that the Tories, while maintaining the condemnation would from the help of the Pope, may for the future maintain an attitude of comparative passivity at least, while continuing to severely censure its views upon the Irish question.

In connection with the Episcopal gathering at Lambeth Palace, which commences today, a special service was held tonight in Westminster Abbey, at which about 50 Anglican Bishops were present. Previous to the service the Bishops assembled in the nave, where they were marshaled in processional according to date of consecration to the See. Bishop Perry, Chaplain to the Primate, during the absence of the latter at the ceremony, read the Bishop of New York, Albany, Pennsylvania, Western New York, Western New York, and Minnesota, after the full service and prayer, the archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of Winchester

## KEPT TAB ON HIS WIFE.

## THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

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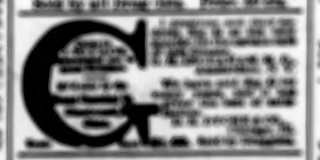

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Special Closing Sale of

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9:30 THIS MORNING,

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FURNITURE, CARPETS,

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At 1 o'clock—Two-Second Cortland Wagon.

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Sold on monthly payments of $10. Good title. Certified abstracts.

We shall run an [illegible] leaving Grand Circle Depot, West Side and Fort Wayne, at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 16th. Call or send for free G. S. Tickets and plats.

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Thursday, July 6, 9:30 a. m.

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Part Two. **Tribune Supplemental Sheet.** Pages 9 and 10.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1900—TEN PAGES.

## HENNEPIN GOES THROUGH

THE SENATE PASSES THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. Vest Withdraws His Request for a Separate Vote on the Canal Amendment—The Democratic Leaders in Control a Number of Partisan Compromises from California—The National Debt Reinstated for Purposes of Refunding—Other Senate News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The Senate today took up the River and Harbor bill, some amendments to which had been reserved yesterday for separate votes. The first was that for a separate vote on the Hennepin Canal amendment, which was withdrawn by Mr. Vest on the suggestion that the question might be left to a conference committee, but subsequently a motion to reconsider was made by Mr. Stevens. The amendment, as reported by Mr. Cockrell, appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of the Green and Barren River improvement, Kentucky, was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 7.

As to the amendment abolishing the Mississippi River Commission, Mr. Vest offered a substitute for it, in the nature of the Cockrell bill. Mr. Frank moved upon a vote being taken, and made an argument against the further continuance of the commission. Mr. Hanford argued against the amendment. The original bill was under consideration, he said, by the Mississippi Improvement Convention, and until that convention had had an opportunity to complete its investigations and make a report he did not think that an option a change ought to be made.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Hoar made a eulogistic description of the services and efforts so generally accepted as to some Senators and corruptions in relation to river and harbor bills. He had got such, he said, of having members bring to him here the character of their own associates in public life by charging that river and harbor bills were made up of miserable log-rolling and jobbing.

Mr. Hoar, a member of the Committee on Commerce, took the responsibility of saying that legislation on river and harbor bills was not free from criticism. Much of it was done by agencies of agreement, not to say log-rolling. That Senator went to another and would like to help the matters in which he was interested, promising to do the same for the other.

"Do you buy honest votes or not?" asked Mr. Hoar.

"Let us continue question," said Mr. Vest. "I undertake to say for the Committee on Commerce that not a dollar's worth of work in any way, but we have got appropriated in this bill against our own judgment, because we were overborne by the votes of Senators who were interested."

At the conclusion of a long discussion, the amendment concerning the Missouri River improvements was completed.

Mr. Turner offered an amendment appropriating $200,000 for the purchase of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal.

Mr. Stevens said he would not object on his motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the Hennepin canal amendment, but he was opposed to it. The bill was then passed.

An appropriation of $100,000 for the Niagara reservation, to supplement $250,000 heretofore appropriated, being then accepted by the Senate, $250,000 for the Niagara improvement, $250,000, being then accepted by the Senate, $250,000.

### APPROPRIATIONS.

The conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was presented and accepted.

The House joint resolution submitted to the Senate of March and Lieutenant the Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Oct. 1, 1900, requiring the use of public funds to operate trains, was reported from the Public Lands Committee and passed, with an amendment providing that no free or reduced rates shall be given to members of Congress (instead of all the officials of the present session). Mr. Pettus, who had charge of it, stated that the amendment was satisfactory to the Secretary of War, and to the Senate.

Mr. Pettus, of Florida, presented a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Treasurer to furnish certificates and information relative to the arrangement made by traffic between Hampton Roads and Detroit, whereby merchandise was allowed to be carried on the Great Western Railway in connection with bonded cargoes of coal, to avoid the payment of duty, to a point on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, and thence return on the Pontiac bridge to the same country without payment of duty.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Library, reported favorably the joint resolution providing for the erection and placing of memorial tablets in the Capitol building, commemorative of Judges Story and Marshall. The bill was then passed.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, to amend the act to regulate commerce so as to prevent discrimination by railroads in favor of refineries. It is a long statement and Mr. Jones explained on reading it that in order to remedy that and prevent as long as possible the offense of a button for the manager of the Texas Pacific Railway the owner of the Texas Pacific Railway, the owner of a half the existing stock was accustomed to ship his product to the refinery of the Standard Oil Company at Galveston, and that the Texas Pacific Railway Company would not receive it for transportation to any other refinery. Mr. Hoar, of Missouri, with a motion to adjourn, which was accepted, declared out of order pending the reading and upon the morning hour ensued to-day.

Mr. Hoar then moved that the Senate proceed to consider the bill to amend the act to establish a municipal court for the District of Columbia, and to define its jurisdiction and powers.

Mr. Hoar said he would not object to the motion to consider the bill agreed to by the Senators who were interested in it. The bill was then taken up.

An amendment reported from the Committee on Appropriations, appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of the Smithsonian building, being then accepted by the Senate, $5,000, being then accepted by the Senate, $5,000.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS APPROPRIATION.

The conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was presented and accepted.

The House joint resolution submitted to the Senate of March and Lieutenant the Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Oct. 1, 1900, requiring the use of public funds to operate trains, was reported from the Public Lands Committee and passed, with an amendment providing that no free or reduced rates shall be given to members of Congress (instead of all the officials of the present session). Mr. Pettus, who had charge of it, stated that the amendment of the Secretary of War to the effect that no free or reduced rates to members of Congress should be given

JULY INVESTMENTS.

$50,000 Pendleton County, Ky., 6s.
$50,000 St. Louis County, Minn., 5s.
$50,000 City of Ottawa, Kan., 6s.
$50,000 Schuyler County, Ill., 5s.
$50,000 Logan County, Ill., Tps. 5s.
$50,000 Cook County, Ill., Lake and Hyde Park School 5s.
$40,000 Wyoming Territory 6s.
$32,000 Gogebic Co., Mich., 5½s.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,

INVESTMENTS.

S. A. KEAN & CO.'S BANK
CHICAGO
120 Washington-st.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000
69 WASHINGTON-ST.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Chicago Trust & Savings Bank,

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.,
115 DEARBORN-ST.

July Investments.

Money to Loan

For Short-Time Loans to Business Men


# BUSINESS.


Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Trans. Co.

CRAWFORD & HORTON TRANS. CO.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

The Great Lake Michigan Route to Mackinac.

FRENCH LAKE MAIL STEAMERS.

The Santa Fe Route
Chicago to Kansas City

MICHIGAN CENTRAL